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NEW PEACE PLAN PRESENTED Proposal For Six-Power Conference On Far East

COMMENT

The meeting in London of the Commonwealth Premiers has shown that the approach of the various Commonwealth nations to the problem of Communist China is not identical.

On the necessity of reaching a wide settlement with Soviet Russia, however—and this is a far graver problem—there is complete identity of views. The meeting has agreed that the three Western powers should continue to seek peace talks with Russia, providing there is a guarantee that such talks would not be a waste of time.

Although resumption of talks with Moscow may lessen the danger of an immediate spread of the Asian war to Europe it would be foolish to bank heavily on the success of the conversations.

There has been no tangible indication that Russia will approach any new talks in a more conciliatory spirit than she has shown heretofore.

The Russian Press is still full of the same propaganda tirades, quibbles and outright lies with which the world has long been so sadly familiar; the Kremlin still seems to be more interested in propaganda than in genuine diplomacy.

Though an effort at a settlement must be made, the talks must not deal with Germany as a separate issue from what is going on in other parts of Europe and in Asia. That would be ruinous.

Peace, as Litvinov used to say, is indivisible, and so is war—hot or cold. If there is to be a settlement with Soviet Russia it must be a comprehensive one.

Western Europe is a vital area, not only for the Commonwealth, but for the world. Though the immediate danger point is in the Far East, Europe is still the vital area for world security.

When the Russians show by deeds as well as words that they desire a real general settlement one will be possible but not before.

Backed By Britain And U.S.: PEKING'S Criticised By Russia TERMS FOR CEASE-FIRE

Lake Success, Jan. 11.

Britain and the United States today supported a new peace plan for Korea calling for talks with Russia and Communist China and other Powers after a cease-fire.

They did this in the Political Committee where the United Nations cease-fire group had proposed a conference of six Powers including Britain, the United States, Russia and Communist China, to discuss Far Eastern problems.

The Soviet delegate, Mr Jacob Malik, did not reject that principles contained in the five-point plan but said that he could not support them and asked for more time to study them.

At first reading, he said, they seemed "foggy and hazily worded".

He also deplored the fact that North Koreans were unable to present their views and that the Chinese Communists were not present in the Committee.

The plan, also backed by France, proposed that the Big Powers' conference should be held at the United Nations.

Earlier, Mr Lester Pearson, the Canadian Foreign Minister, called for a conference including Russia and Communist China to make a supreme effort to solve the Korean problem and prevent a new world war.

Mr Pearson was speaking as a member of the cease-fire group making its report to the Political Committee.

Mr Pearson, presenting the group's plan, said that it was important to proceed from one stage to another with a minimum of delay, each stage depending on another and the whole implemented by appropriate international machinery.

Here is the group's five-point plan for dealing with the Chinese and Korean problem. Its objective was stated to be

the achievement by stages of a cease-fire, a free and united Korea and the peaceful settlement of Far Eastern problems.

"Firstly, in order to prevent the needless destruction of life and property and while other steps are being taken to restore peace, a cease-fire should immediately be arranged. Such an arrangement should contain adequate safeguards for ensuring that it will not be used as a screen for mounting a new offensive.

"Secondly, if and when a cease-fire is secured in Korea... advantage should be taken of it to pursue consideration of further steps to be taken for the restoration of peace.

"Thirdly, to permit the carrying out of the General Assembly's resolution that Korea should be a unified, independent and democratic sovereign State with a constitution and government based on free, popular elections, all non-Korean armed forces will be withdrawn by appropriate stages from Korea and appropriate arrangements, in accordance with United Nations principles, will be made for the Korean people to express their own free will in respect to their future government.

"Fourthly, pending the completion of the steps referred to in the preceding paragraph, appropriate interim arrangements, in accordance with United Nations principles, will be made for the administration of Korea and the maintenance of peace and security.

FORMOSA ISSUE

"Fifthly, as soon as agreement has been reached on a cease-fire, the General Assembly shall set up an appropriate body which shall include representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China with a view to the achievement of a settlement, in conformity with existing international obligations and the provisions of the United Nations Charter, of Far Eastern problems, including those of Formosa and the representation of China in the United Nations."

CLEAN SLATE

Lake Success, Jan. 11.

The new proposals set out principles covering the creation of a committee composed of representatives of Britain, America, Russia and Communist China and a cease-fire in Korea.

This committee, it was reported, would discuss all issues affecting the situation in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Demands Said Sent Through India

London, Jan. 10.

Communist China is reported to have relayed through Mr Sardar Pannikar, Indian Ambassador in Peking, its final terms for a cease-fire in Korea.

The reports, which could not be confirmed officially, claimed that Mr Pannikar transmitted Red China's terms to the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, who is here for the Commonwealth conference.

Peking was said to have demanded:

1. A seat on the United Nations Security Council.
2. Withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.
3. Opening discussions on Formosa, but not necessarily before a settlement in Korea.

India House officials, asked to comment on the reports, would only say,

"There is a constant flow of communications from the Ambassador in Peking to the Prime Minister which cannot be divulged here."—United Press.

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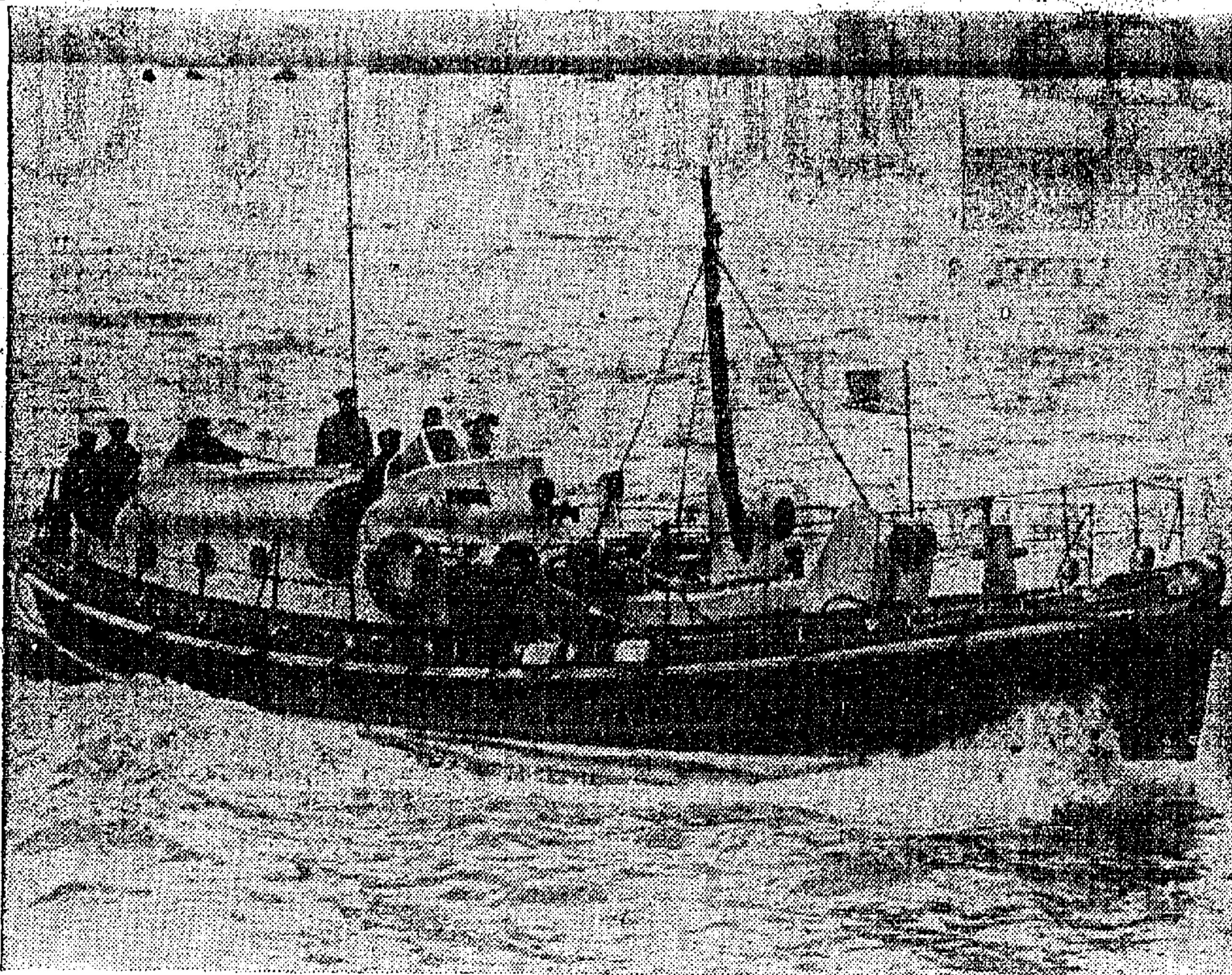
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World's Most Modern Lifeboat



IT'S THE BEST—Going through a trial at Southampton is the world's most modern lifeboat, the Sir Godfrey Baring, which will be shown at the 1951 Festival of Britain before being assigned to rescue work in the North Sea. The craft features aluminium alloy superstructure, jets for squirting oil on rough seas, and pressure cookers to provide hot food.

NEW PEACE PLAN PUT FORWARD IN THE UN

(Continued from Page 1)

Far East, Formosa, a Japanese peace treaty, the entry of Communist China into the United Nations and other questions affecting relations between East and West.

The Committee would start with a clean slate. All other proposals resulting from the three-man cease-fire group the Israeli plan, the American proposal for branding Communist China as an aggressor would be dropped, at least temporarily.

Mr Lester Pearson (Canada) one of the cease-fire group, was credited today with being the sponsor of the principles which the Political Committee was to consider today.

TIME LIMIT

It was understood that the United States attached great importance to one condition that the Peking regime's reply to the proposals covered by the principles must be sent quickly.

No information was immediately available about the period of this time limit. But usually reliable informants said that it would be relatively brief.

American official and public pressure against further delay in the United Nations had grown marked in the last two weeks, the informants pointed out.

The Israeli plan, by the latest developments, becomes the key to the vital next step.

Presented to the Political Committee last Friday it consists of seven points. It was put forward after the cease-fire group had asked for more time to draw up the principles of a settlement.

The Israeli plan began with a call for an unconditional cease-fire. Its other points included "urgent consideration of all issues considered important by the Chinese People's Republic."

This was called the "point of departure" for principles to be considered by the Political Committee.

It was emphasised here that though the plan originated with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers the Commonwealth as such would not sponsor the plan at Lake Success. This would be left to one of the countries or a group of countries which have taken a leading part in

the search for a settlement formula.

Mr Entezam would actually table the plan as Chairman of the three-man cease-fire group.—Reuter.

Wins Divorce At Age Of 67

Madison, Wisconsin, Jan. 11.
Mrs Agnes Wilkins, 67, lifelong resident of this dairy State, won a divorce when she complained that her husband Ames, a native Oklahoman, wanted her to use oleomargarine instead of butter.
Judge Roy Proctor, a native Wisconsinite, granted a divorce on grounds of "cruel and inhuman treatment."—United Press.

Time Limit For Wartime Claims

Manila, Jan. 11.
The United States War Claims Commission, which has been functioning here since 1945, issued a notification that it cannot accept any claims after March 1.

The warning was directed mainly at former soldiers in the American army held prisoners of war by the Japanese who have not yet filed claims for the \$1-per-day compensation to which they are entitled. If a prisoner is now dead, his relatives have the right to claim payment.

Paul F. Kinnarex, director of Philippine operations of the War Claims Commission, said many of the ex-prisoners or their relatives have not filed any claims for compensation.

The United States-Philippine War Damage Commission, which supervised the expenditure of large sums for the reconstruction of public buildings and schools in the Philippines during the past four years, recently wound up its activities, and its director returned to Washington. The Commission's office in Manila will be closed shortly.—United Press.

MR COWEN RETURNING TO MANILA

Washington, Jan. 11.
The U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr Myron Cowen, said today he would depart on Sunday night for Manila to resume his post.

After a 30-minute talk with President Truman at the White House, Mr Cowen said he was delaying his departure in order to confer with the Philippine Foreign Secretary, Carlos Romulo, who was scheduled to arrive in Washington on Friday or Saturday.

Mr Cowen told reporters that he discussed a wide field of Philippine problems with President Truman, but declined to give details.

Mr Cowen, who returned here early in November for an eye operation, said the surgery has fully restored sight to his right eye.—United Press.

Atomic Weapons To Be Tested

Washington, Jan. 11.
The Atomic Energy Commission tonight announced plans to test atomic weapons on a closely guarded bombing range in the State of Nevada.

The experiments will make the first nuclear explosions in the United States since the first atom bomb test in New Mexico in 1945.

The Atomic Energy Commission said that President Truman had authorised it to use part of the 5,000-square-mile bombing and gunnery range reservation of the Air Force near Las Vegas.—Reuter.

"No War" Mission

Berlin, Jan. 11.
Pastor Miemoller, West German supporter of all-German unity talks, is to travel to France and the United States on a "no war" preaching mission, it was announced here today.

He will leave for France at the end of January.—Reuter.

EMPIRE TALKS ON FAR EAST

Bevin Explains Britain's Policy On Recognition

DULLES' MISSION TO JAPAN

Washington, Jan. 11. The State Department announced today that Mr John Foster Dulles would soon head a high level State and Defence Department mission to Tokyo to consult with General Douglas MacArthur and Japanese leaders on the peace treaty.

Other official sources said it was expected Mr Dulles would leave in about 10 days.

The Department said the President had appointed Mr Dulles his special representative, with the personal rank of Ambassador, to conduct on behalf of the United States such further discussions and negotiations as may be necessary to bring the Japanese peace settlement to a successful conclusion eventually.

Mr Dulles, Republican policy adviser to the State Department, has been carrying on preliminary discussions on a treaty with other nations of the 13-country Far Eastern Commission since last September.

State Department officials hoped to arrange, through General MacArthur, for consultations with Japanese political, religious and educational leaders to get their ideas on what should be in the Japanese peace treaty. They intended to talk to political leaders of all shades of opinion, in addition to the Party of the Prime Minister, Shigeru Yoshida.

Official sources estimated that the mission would be in Japan only a few weeks. Their main purpose would be to get a better idea of what final recommendations to make to President Truman and to the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, concerning the treaty. — United Press.

Nehru Host To Ministers

London, Jan. 11. Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, gave a luncheon party today to which he invited Mr Herbert Morrison, the Labour Party leader in the House of Commons, Viscount Addison, his counterpart in the House of Lords, Mr G. H. Strauss, Minister of Supply, and Mr J. H. Wilson, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr Nehru was later entertained by the India League at a reception. Tonight he was meeting the heads of Departments at India House. This was to be followed by a supper given to about 100 guests by the High Commissioner, Mr V. K. Krishna Menon. — Reuter.

Woman May Be Rabbi

Meridian, Mississippi, Jan. 11. The appointment of the first woman spiritual leader of Jewish congregation in the 5,711-year history of the Jewish faith was disclosed tonight.

Officials of the Temple Beth Israel here announced that Mrs William Ackerman Sr. had accepted a call to succeed her late husband, Rabbi William Ackerman Sr. as head of the congregation.

The title of Rabbi was not bestowed immediately upon Mrs Ackerman. Officials of the temple said that would have to be decided by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. — United Press.

Emergence Of New Proposals For Settling Crisis

London, Jan. 11.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, has explained to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers that developments in Korea may eventually force Britain to agree to the United States policy toward Communist China, reliable sources said on Thursday.

These sources emphasised that it will still be some time until such change in Britain's China policy can take place.

One source said: "Mr Bevin still means to go on trying to secure an exchange of ambassadors with Peking, bring Communist China into the United Nations, and win the support of other nations for these two steps."

Britain is opposed to the American demand that China be branded an aggressor at this stage by the United Nations.

Mr Bevin is believed to hold that the prime aim at the present juncture is to effect a cease-fire which would prevent war with China which might lead to World War III.

But these sources said: "The Chinese advance in Korea means the day is approaching when this programme must be reconsidered."

Ten days ago, Sir Oliver Franks, Britain's Ambassador to Washington, was instructed to ask whether the United States was going to hold a line in Korea.

The United States replied it believed a line could be held and it meant to hold it. The location of this line is secret.

Mr Bevin told the Commonwealth countries that Britain would support such American efforts.

INDIA OPPOSED

He said, however, it was no longer that a line could be held if the retreat in Korea continued.

In that case the Chinese offensive would be no "mere local incursion" but an invasion of South Korea exactly like that of the North Koreans last June.

These sources said: "If the Chinese drove the United Nations forces into the sea, Britain would be forced to consider whether it could continue her present policy."

The attitude of the other Commonwealth countries to this possible shift in Britain's position is not known, but India was reported to be trying to persuade Britain to hold to her present policy. — United Press.

NEW APPROACH

London, Jan. 11.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers plan for a new approach to the settlement of the Far East conflict is expected to reach a decisive stage in their secret discussions here today.

Talks on China and Korea were resumed this morning after a one-day switch to other subjects. It was known here that the starting point for the Korea-China talks was the six point formulation of principles put forward by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin.

Quarters close to the conference believed that as a result of the talks, more far-reaching suggestions had now emerged. High level exchanges had been taking place between Britain and America on the United States and Commonwealth points of view.

In view of the meeting of the United Nations Political Committee at Lake Success later today, a decision was believed imminent in the efforts to find a formula which would meet America's views and have a reasonable chance of consideration by China.

The Far Eastern question, was the only important item left on the agenda of the Prime Ministers' ten-day conference, which was expected to end tomorrow with a short discussion and the issue of a communique. — Reuter.

London, Jan. 11.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting here regard their new plan for a "Big Four" meeting on the Korean crisis as a supreme effort to bridge the gulf between China and the West, according to observers in London.

The United States agreed to the principle of direct talks on the Far East with Russia, Communist China and Britain, it was understood. But she preferred that they should be attempted through the United Nations.

A Commonwealth conference spokesman, replying questions tonight, said that it was generally assumed that the proposals now being talked about would have priority over any proposal to brand Communist China as an aggressor.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' general aim was to "get the Powers talking" the spokesman said.

The spokesman indicated that the Commonwealth statesmen had not sent any combined proposal to the United Nations at Lake Success.

But they had sent broadly similar instructions to their country's representatives there.

FAIRLY HOPEFUL

The Prime Ministers, whose 10-day conference is due to end tomorrow, did not discuss a reported new peace offer from the Peking Government at today's meeting.

The Prime Ministers were fairly hopeful that the new plan to be put forward at Lake Success might in due course bring about a cease-fire in Korea, according to the spokesman.

The Commonwealth was not particularly wedded to the idea of only a four-Power conference for the cease-fire and did not exclude the possibility of five Powers or even all the participants in the Korean war taking part, the spokesman said.

Final formulation of any plan would have to be worked out at Lake Success and all the Governments concerned would then have to send instructions to their representatives.

General backing in principle had been given by the Prime Ministers in London.

HOW PLAN EMERGED

It was understood that the plan, shaped by the leaders of Britain, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia, emerged in the following manner:

When the talks began the Commonwealth found itself divided on the question of recognition of the Chinese Communist Government and its representation on the United Nations. Britain, India, Pakistan and Ceylon favour recognition. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada are against it.

But all were agreed that it would be unwise to allow the area of conflict in the Far East to be enlarged.

In view of the worsening international situation and an American circular urging that Communist China should be branded an aggressor unless she agreed to a Korean cease-fire they decided that the Common-

wealth should make one great effort to initiate peace talks.

The Prime Ministers made contact with their delegations at Lake Success and examined various peace proposals already before the three-man United Nations Cease-Fire Committee.

They then concluded that if any proposal was to be successful must be acceptable to both the United States and China.

DIRECT APPROACH

The Prime Ministers decided finally that there must be a direct and major approach to the problem through a Big Four meeting which would cut through preliminary legalistic complications.

The Commonwealth statesmen then sounded American reactions to direct talks on the Far East between Russia, Communist China, the United States and Britain.

The United States agreed to the principle of Far Eastern discussions but preferred that these should be attempted through United Nations machinery.

An official communique issued after today's Commonwealth meeting made no reference to the plan.

It said, "At their meeting this morning the Prime Ministers took up again various questions relating to the Far East."

"In the afternoon the Prime Ministers gave further consideration to the methods of consultation in relation to world shortages."

The raw materials proposal placed before them by a committee of their senior officials recommended measures for exchanging economic information on raw materials within the Commonwealth.

The proposal also laid down that there should be a periodic review of the capital goods supplies from industrialised Commonwealth countries to the raw material producing and lesser developed Commonwealth nations.

The officials drafted this proposal after a two-hour meeting late last night.

This regular review of the capital goods questions and the position of world raw materials supplies would be carried out by the existing Commonwealth Liaison Committee in London.

The functions of this Committee would be specially enlarged for the purpose.

India, Pakistan and Ceylon were believed to have been

ISOLATION POLICY ATTACKED

Washington, Jan. 11.

Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., said in a Senate foreign policy speech today, "We must make up our minds that if the Ruhr and Japan were to fall the whole strategic picture would become almost inconceivably serious."

"These are the two great industrial potentials which are still in the free world. If the Ruhr and the great shipyards of Western Europe were taken by a hostile aggressor it would not be long before our present ascendancy in air and naval power would be neutralised."

He added, "Anyone who is a strong advocate of American air and naval supremacy should realise that the prime reason for maintaining that supremacy is to prevent aggressors from intervening in the Ruhr and Japan. This is not interventionism by America. It is simply an attempt to hold what we already have... To say we will not extend any help to nations of Europe until they are completely strong and do not need our help is like telling a sick man that we would not give him his medicine until he has recovered." — United Press.

against a suggestion that a permanent organisation on a ministerial level should be created for considering the pooling and allocating of strategic and scarce raw materials.

Pakistan, particularly, urged that the review of the capital goods supply position should be included in the Committee's work.

The Commonwealth Liaison Committee was set up by the Commonwealth Finance Ministers during their secret talks here in July, 1949.

It consists of experts attached to the Dominions' High Commissions in London.

Its functions originally were to survey problems resulting from the dollar shortage in the Commonwealth countries of the Sterling Area and the study of ways of reducing the dollar-sterling gap.

The Prime Ministers' conference is due to end tomorrow, and an agreed official communique will be issued. — Reuter.



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WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE—A Korean mother, her infant strapped to her back, saws up the frame of the demolished home to be used in rebuilding. She and her family fled to the hills when UN air raids began on the city. But people must live and reconstruction has begun.

Egyptian Report Is Denied By The British War Office

Cairo, Jan. 11.

The British War Office today denied an Egyptian Press report that British officers in Egypt had been arrested after allegations that they had sold military equipment without authority.

It said in a statement: "In view of reports in the Egyptian press, affecting British troops in the Middle East land forces, the War Office announced that a British officer has made a number of allegations which he is now prepared to withdraw against a small number of British civilians and serving officers in the Middle East."

"It has been thought desirable in fairness to all concerned to hold an inquiry locally which the allegations can be investigated. No charges apart from the allegations made by the officer referred to, have been made and no one is under arrest or detention in connection with the affair."

"The War Office also announced that it has been informed by the headquarters of the Middle East Land Force, that the deputy provost marshal, of British troops in Egypt, is under arrest, awaiting a court-martial which, it is understood, is taking place today, January 11."

The War Office is not yet aware of the particulars of the charge which has no connection with the other matter referred to above."

The deputy provost-marshal of the British troops in Egypt is Lieut-Col. J. R. Elliott.—Reuter.

MOSCOW'S BLAST AT AMERICA

Moscow, Jan. 11.

The New Times magazine charged editorially on Thursday that the United States was pursuing a dilatory policy regarding the Soviet proposal to discuss the demilitarisation of Germany, though the Soviet note of Dec. 30 declared that the Soviet Government was ready to discuss any questions regarding Germany within the competence of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The editorial said: "Washington defers the convocation of the Council of Foreign Ministers so as to place the European peoples before the accomplished fact of a restored West German regular army and industry."

It said American policy to use West Germany as a springboard for aggression is "unacceptable, decisively and categorically unacceptable, to the peoples of Europe."

The New Times declared that as far as the Soviet Union was concerned, it was always ready to find grounds for agreement in the interest of peace, while Mr Acheson was only using these as a "pretext for further delays and demands for clarification, though there is clearly no need for clarification."—United Press.

IRAQ PREMIER'S DISCUSSIONS

Bagdad, Jan. 11.

Premier Nuri Said Pasha, left here today for Amman to discuss how best Iraq could work together with Jordan and other Arab states, if there was a third world war.

He will meet King Abdullah and the Jordan Premier. They will talk over special considerations which the two countries want to add to the Arab collective security pact, and discuss the Arab world attitude to the western and eastern powers in a world war.

This and other major issues will be discussed later in Cairo by the Arab League's Political Committee on January 20. Said Pasha will leave for the meeting next week. He will return here tomorrow after the Jordan discussions.—Reuter.

CONNALLY HITS HARD AT TAFT'S DEFENCE PLAN

Washington, Jan. 11.

Senator Tom Connally today branded Republican Senator Robert Taft's air-sea defence proposal as "faint-hearted philosophy" and warned against curbing President Truman's authority to send United States troops overseas.

Senator Connally said the United Nations can not buy peace at "bargain counter" prices. He said "conclusive evidence" of Russian willingness to shed American blood, and the Soviet possession of the atom bomb make it vital that the West speed its defence build-up.

As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Connally is the chief administration foreign policy spokesman in Congress.

Naming its author, Mr Connally hit hard at Senator Taft's plan for putting United States reliance chiefly on air and sea power instead of ground forces on foreign soil. In a speech prepared for the Senator, Senator Connally called the Taft plan "faint-hearted philosophy a sort of strength through weakness idea."

Senator Taft charged that President Truman acted without authority when he sent United States troops to Korea and when he promised to commit other American forces to the defence of Western Europe.

Senator Connally conceded that the administration at times had "forgotten or avoided" consultation with Congress on foreign policy. He said it was his "understanding" that President Truman would consult Congress before committing additional troops to the Western forces commanded by General Dwight Eisenhower. However, he gave no assurance that the President actually would ask for Congressional authority for his decisions. He strongly urged Congress not to tie President Truman's hands.

Earlier, Senator William Knowland (Republican), one of the President's most vigorous critics, had proposed that the United States send one combat division to Europe for every six provided by the other Atlantic pact powers. Senator Knowland proposed a limit of 10 American divisions to 60 European.

BUILD UP FASTER

Senator Connally said the West must build up its power faster. He said Russian atomic bomb progress had "alarmingly shortened" the time the free world had to prepare its defence. At the most, he said, the United States' atomic superiority could deter Russia for only two years. He voiced "grave doubts" that air power could stop Russia in Europe.

Senator Connally noted that with complete air supremacy in Korea and with short distances from base to target, the Air Force had not been able to halt the Communist advance.

He said Red China's intervention in Korea was "conclusive evidence to me that the Soviet masters are ready to have their people or their puppets shoot American troops or United Nations troops or any other people who stand in their way."

He also made these assertions: 1. Support of the United Nations remains the "cornerstone" of American foreign policy but the United States will weaken if its members do not charge the Chinese Communists with aggression as the United States has asked.

2. Senator Taft and others who doubt that Russia means to attack the United States are labouring under a "dangerous delusion."

3. Sea-air power is "incapable of the mission" which its advocates propose for it.

4. The United States must build up Western strength to keep Western Europe's industrial power out of Russian hands.

Senator Connally said Senator Taft had given "rare and tragic

credence" to Soviet propaganda aimed at convincing Western Europe the United States might run out when the chips were down. He said whenever the West replied with strength to Soviet threats—as in Berlin, Italy, Greece and Western Europe—the West gained.—United Press.

Americans Protest Against Meddling

Berlin, Jan. 11.

The American authorities here today protested against what they termed "Russian interference with American vehicles travelling with German passengers on the international highway connecting Berlin with West Germany."

It was announced that the American commandant here protested to the Soviet military administration for Germany more than 14 days ago but have not yet received a reply.

The announcement said: "The protest action was prompted by a series of about 30 instances over a period of several weeks in which the Soviet army border control guards halted American vehicles at check points on the highway between West Germany and Berlin, threatened German passengers and drivers with arrest, and in some cases refused to allow the vehicles to pass."

"The Germans involved—although they were properly and fully documented for interzonal travel—were forced to leave the vehicles and to proceed on foot or by German buses to the frontier".—Reuter.

MIDDLE EAST SECURITY

London, Jan. 11.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, received the Egyptian Ambassador in London, Abdul Fattah Ama Pasha, today. Earlier, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan had called on Mr Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary.

In usually well-informed quarters here, it was understood that the main subject discussed between the Pakistan Premier and Mr Bevin was the economic development and security of the Middle East.

Mr Bevin is believed to have given Mr Liaquat Ali Khan a personal account of the progress towards an Anglo-Egyptian settlement made during his interrupted talks with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah El Din Bey, last December.

Salah El Din is due to return to London to continue the discussions in a few weeks.—Reuter.

REPEATED ATTACKS BY REDS

Believed To Be Start Of Strategic Campaign

American, French And Dutch Troops In "Arc Of Steel"

Tokyo, Jan. 11.

Communist troops driving down Central Korea today launched repeated attacks which the Eighth Army believed might be the start of a campaign to control the strategic Sobaek mountains near Wonju.

Americans, French and Dutch were dug in in the snow-covered hills below the town in an "arc of steel" down to nine miles south-west and some 19 miles south-east of the town.

Communists slipping down a nine-mile wide corridor on the eastern flank were pushing for Tanyang below the 37th Parallel and only 78 miles from the bastion of Taegu.

American infantrymen yesterday hurled back a bitter seven-hour attack by 7,000 North Koreans.

Today the bodies of over 2,000 Communists lay on the battlefield.

Frontline reports said that the Communists had tanks and planes in reserve but these had apparently not yet been thrown in.

The primary objective of any new Communist push was expected to be the Taejon-Taegu road—main escape route for the retreating Eighth Army men in the west.

There were indications that the Chinese were stopping the great flight of refugees to the south—possibly in preparation for a new assault against the United Nations line.

South Korean civilians reported that the Chinese had set up check points at Ichon, 30 miles along the main road south-east from Seoul.

With improving weather today, Fifth Air Force fighters claimed more than 1,400 Communists as killed or wounded.

Superforts blasted four supply and communications centres.

A Superfort claimed the "probable destruction" of one of 15 intercepting Russian-type jet fighters.—Reuter.

SLICING THROUGH

Tokyo, Jan. 12.

Communist troops slicing through South Korea drove through the centre of the peninsula halfway to the old Pusan beachhead on Thursday, while other forces began swarming on the highway below Seoul.

An Eighth Army report said that a "large number" of Communists was found by patrols near Tanyang, 70 miles south of the 38th Parallel and 70 miles north of the old Pusan beachhead line above Taegu.

Spearheads of another 25 Communist divisions had reached two miles south of Osan, 25 miles south of Seoul, while highways behind them were clogged with war traffic.

Allied planes blasted the Reds in a raging blizzard. They killed or wounded 1,100 south

of Seoul and 300 elsewhere. One pilot said he found the roads below Seoul "so crowded that we finally ran out of ammunition."—United Press.

Anti-Red Campaign In U.S. Unions

New York, Jan. 11.

The Presidential adviser, Mr. John Steelman, declared tonight that American labour has been purged of the Communist menace, and urged United States labour organizations and individual workers to join in a campaign to free European unions from Communist influence.

Such a campaign that would include letter-writing by workers to their European friends and relatives which would be a "vital factor in exposing Soviet propaganda, its subtle tricks to delude and its attempts to enslave working men and women."

Mr. Steelman also urged workers to make a "Herculean effort" to build up American defences to meet Communist aggression. He said, "They will prove again—as they always have—that labour working in full co-operation with the management can always lead slave labour in the production of all goods."—United Press.

Presents Credentials

Bonn, Jan. 11.

Senhor Joao de Barros Ferrera da Fonseca, Minister Plenipotentiary and head of the Portuguese mission to Germany, presented his letters of credence to the Allied High Commissioners in a short ceremony at the Petersburg Palace, the High Commission's headquarters here today.

Afterwards, he was the guest of the Allied High Commissioners at lunch.—Reuter.

Anti-Hoarding Measure

Washington, Jan. 11.

The United States today made it illegal to hoard supplies of natural or synthetic rubber.

The National Production authority added rubber to the materials subject to anti-hoarding provisions.

Other items were: industrial ethyl, alcohol, chlorine, zinc dust and oxides and these textile materials:—burlap (hesian), cotton pulp, high tenacity rayon yarn and nylon staple and nylon filament yarn.—Reuter.

RECALL OF ATOM BOMB PLANES

Washington, Jan. 11.

The United States Congress has been asked to give the American Air Force Chief-of-staff, "clear authority" to recall atom bomb planes before they reach their targets if, "last minute information" demands it.

The move was planned as a safeguard against the use of atom bombs already being flown to enemy targets when information available "only in Washington," might indicate that they could be withheld.

The plea was made jointly by Mr. Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force, and General Hoyt Vandenberg, its present chief-of-staff, at a House Representatives Armed Services Committee hearing on a new bill to give the Air Force the same statutory standing as the army and navy.

General Vandenberg said that with the authority requested, "an hour or a half hour" might enable him to call off "the destruction of something only Washington would know was no longer necessary."—Reuter.

Director Found Not Guilty

London, Jan. 11.

Roy Speer, director of many top British radio shows, was found not guilty in the Central Criminal Court today of obtaining bribes from a scriptwriter. He was discharged.

Speer, thirty-eight, had denied the allegations that he had corruptly received £80 from Albert Parker. He said the money was the repayment of a loan made to Parker in India during the war.

Parker said he had repaid this loan and that the £80 was to be a gift to Speer, who was "hard up".

Speer had asked Parker to write the scripts of two B.B.C. shows, one of which had already been started by another writer.—Reuter.



ALONG FOR THE RIDE—Thomas Miller sits in the customs area at Southampton with his stowaway wife and five children on their arrival from New York. Bound for a new job, Miller had kissed his family good-bye, intending to send for them later. But they stayed aboard and made the trip right along with him.

Gen. Eisenhower May Visit Spain

Madrid, Jan. 11.

Political circles here said today that the Atlantic Pact Commander, General Eisenhower, might visit Spain in his tour of Europe.

As Spain is not a member of the Atlantic Pact he would not normally include Madrid in his visits to capitals.

General Eisenhower is due to visit Lisbon about January 17 and the suggestion here is that he might call on General Franco on his way.

Alternatively, it is suggested that if France and General Eisenhower do not meet then the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, might mediate between the Atlantic Pact Powers and Spain.

The impression here is that Franco feels that Spain should be openly invited to collaborate if her help is needed but would not be willing to leave Spain to meet General Eisenhower.—Reuter.

IN COPENHAGEN

Copenhagen, Jan. 11.

General Eisenhower, Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army, flew into Copenhagen

from The Hague today on the fourth leg of his tour of West European capitals.

The Copenhagen police were busy during the afternoon removing Communist posters which had appeared on walls overnight.

No arrests were made, the police said.—Reuter.

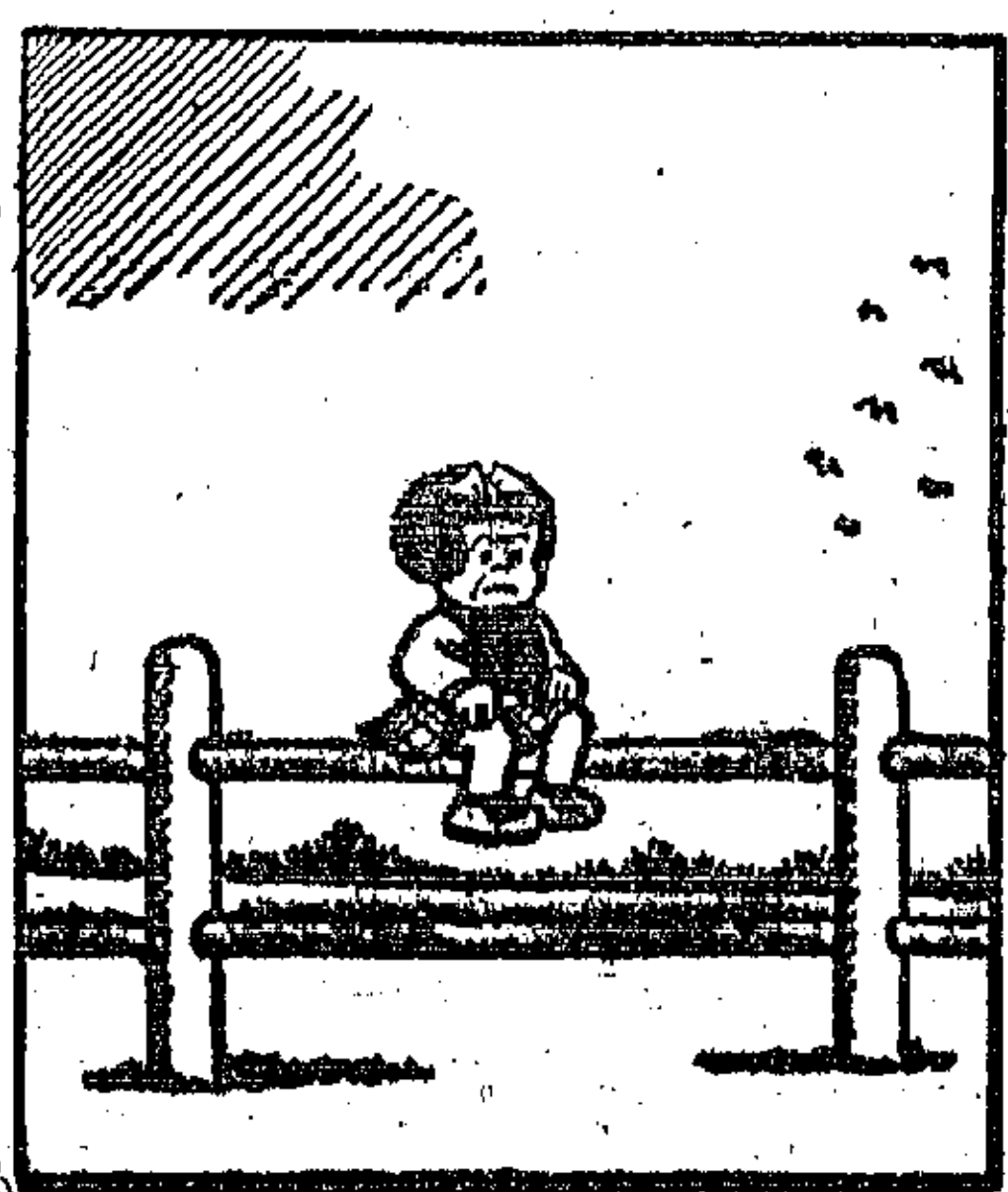
Military Mission

Washington, Jan. 11.

The United States and Liberia on Thursday signed an agreement under which the United States will furnish a military training mission to increase the efficiency of the Liberian armed forces, it was officially announced today.—United Press.

NANCY

Something to Crow About



ALREADY WEMBLEY HAS FIRM RIGHTS TO LASTING FAME

By C. A. MACARTNEY

In the history of international sport, Wembley Stadium is still a young name; but already it has firm rights to lasting fame. It seems barely yesterday, indeed, since the flags of many nations were hoisted there for the Olympic Games of 1948.

Charles Six To One Favourite

New York, Jan. 11.

Ezzard Charles, who defends his world heavyweight title (American version) against Lee Oma here tomorrow night, was a six to one favourite today to beat the challenger.

He was quoted at two to one on to knock out Oma. The International Boxing Club expects a 12,000 crowd at Madison Square Garden for the fight.

Charles, who at 29 is five years younger than Oma, looked fit as he wound up his active preparation. He has made no special effort in training to cope with Oma's puzzling style. The challenger fights with his hands down and walks away from opponents in a style somewhat similar to that of Jersey Joe Walcott, whom Charles has beaten.

Oma said today that he was in good shape. He has never done 15 rounds before, but the distance does not bother him. "My legs are good," he declared. "We'll see what happens". —Reuter.

RUGBY UNION

London, Jan. 11.

The following were the results of Rugby Union county championship play-off today: Warwickshire 3 East Midlands 12.

Gloucester 11 The Army 11. —Reuter.

Arthur Peall says:

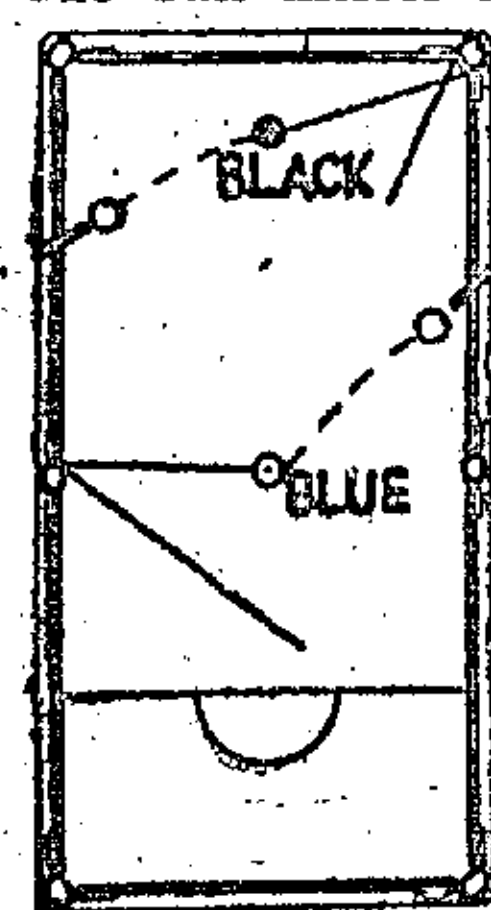
KEEP THE CUE LOW TO CURE THIS FAULT

UNINTENTIONAL setting up or slight swerve effects on the cue ball misses innumerable pots at billiards and snooker. Most common types are shown on diagram snooker black and the blue.

In each case white lies fairly close to the side cushion, and a stroke rather beyond moderate strength is needed for position.

The tendency is to raise the cue butt a little above normal. Provided you hit the strikeable portion of white somewhere on a vertical line drawn through its centre, no swerve will occur.

Slight deviations from this aim and the downward cue thrust sets up swerve. Cure is to keep the cue butt down.



This great Stadium, only eight miles (13 kilometres) from the centre of Britain's capital city, London, has become the natural home of many of the great spectacles of Britain's sports year. The greatest of all these is the final of the Football Association Cup competition. It will be so again in 1951.

The highest ambition of any football payer in England is to appear in the Final at Wembley and emerge with a winner's medal; every follower of the game longs to see this annual match. Nearly 100,000 of them will crowd the stands and terraces again on April 28 next whichever the two competing teams may prove to be, for this latest competition in the series is still in its very early stages. On that spring day they will converge on Wembley by road, rail, and even by air.

The Stadium itself is set on rising ground, and with its flagstaffed turrets and great oval surrounded by mighty stands and open terraces, it is a landmark for miles around. Inside, the oval of grass is green, smooth, and unblemished.

YEAR'S FEATURE

Only since 1923 has the F.A. Cup Final been staged at Wembley—but the whole atmosphere is always charged with memories. The first Final dates from 1871 when there were only 15 competitors; this year the two competing teams will be the survivors from more than 600 clubs. But if the Cup Final dominates Wembley's normal year, it is not the only football attraction. England and Scotland meet there, and on May 9, 1951, there is to be an eagerly anticipated international between England and the Argentine which will be a feature of the Festival of Britain 1951 sporting programme.

Nor does football rule entirely. Close to the Stadium is the Empire Pool, a great indoor entertainments hall where swimming, boxing, ice-skating, ice-hockey, cycling, tennis, and table-tennis are staged at frequent intervals. Around the boundaries of the football pitch there is a motor cycle speedway track and a greyhound racing circuit.

The story of Wembley Stadium is also in part the story of Sir Arthur Elvin. In 1925, Arthur Elvin was an assistant in a tobacco kiosk at the British Empire Exhibition to house which the Stadium was originally built. Two years later, many of the Exhibition buildings were nearly derelict. Elvin bought several of them, broke them up, sold the materials for £20,000, and bought the Stadium. Later, he formed a company and set about enlarging the Stadium's sporting activities.

DOG RACING

Greyhound racing was introduced in 1927, and speedway racing in 1929, both of

which still attract many thousands during the season to their weekly meetings.

Realising the need for a large indoor arena, Elvin built the Empire Pool in 1934, and this was used both at the Empire Games held shortly afterwards and for the Olympics of 1948. Ice-hockey was introduced in the winter of 1934-5.

For his services to sport in Britain, Arthur Elvin was knighted by King George VI in 1946. Two years later, the seal to Wembley's fame was set when the Olympic Games made the Stadium the sports centre not only of Britain, but of the world. The acknowledged success of the Games was due in great measure to the near-perfect organisation of the Wembley authorities. They dealt with the huge crowds smoothly and efficiently, their experience over the years standing them in good stead.

This then is Wembley, a Stadium that has made a London suburb famous; both for participants and spectators there is magic in the mention of the name, for it represents the spirit of human endeavour, and the true friendship of international sportsmen.

FA Cup Tie

Arsenal Score Comfortable Win Over Carlisle

Carlisle, Jan. 11.

Surviving a first half bombardment, Arsenal, the Cup holders, asserted overwhelming superiority to defeat Carlisle, little Cumbrian third division club, by four goals to one in their Football Association Cup third round replay today.

Carlisle's skill and enthusiasm put Arsenal out of their stride in the first half which ended one goal all. While Arsenal's attempt at short passing went wrong because of the heavy ground, Carlisle's long swinging movements paid better dividends. Several times, shots flashed only inches past the posts. Nevertheless, Arsenal scored in 15 minutes through Lewis but they were helped by an error of judgment by goal-keeper MacLaren. McCue equalised five minutes before the interval.

It was a different story after the interval. Arsenal launched storming attacks and playing with greater confidence bewildered a harassed defence with

swift and accurate movements. Losie, Lewis and Goring added further goals to make Arsenal worthy winners of a gruelling game, in which both sides practically fought themselves to a standstill on the muddy ground.

Soldiers, spaced every ten yards round the ground, helped the police to marshal the crowd which was limited to 22,500, admission being by ticket only.

Thousands who were unable to obtain tickets stayed outside the ground to listen to a broadcast commentary.

Arsenal are at home to Northampton Town, another third division club, in the fourth round. —Reuter.

SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

Test Gates Down By £18,000

Treasurer Jack Nash, of the MCC touring party, has no great love for short Test matches. Despite big attendances at the one just over, takings have fallen heavily compared with the corresponding match four years ago.

So did those of the Brisbane Test, in which the Saturday was blank because of rain and the match ended in two and a half days of actual play.

Compared with 1946-47, receipts for the two matches fell by about £18,000—of which about £6,000 would have fallen to the MCC. Gross takings at Brisbane were £6,252 for three days—compared with £14,515 during five days of 1946 match.

At the Melbourne match, which ended just after tea on the fourth day, receipts were £22,162. But this game four years ago lasted six days and receipts were £33,884.

Despite this, however, there is no reason to fear a loss on the tour. Indeed there will probably be good profit—even if not so great as in 1946, when £20,000 was brought home.

TOSS-UP

I hear that a Melbourne hotel had a job to decide whether their best suite should be given to Lord Alexander, now on a Parliamentary visit to Australia, or to Sir Don Bradman, visiting the Test.

Lord Alexander won on the score of age.

PRIVATE TRUCE

Leslie Ames, captain of the Commonwealth cricket team now touring India, met the Nawab of Pataudi, former England and India Test cricketer, in Delhi—and it cost him a round of drinks.

Both Ames and Pataudi are members of the Kent Hoppers' Club, a cricket organisation whose rules stipulate the wearing of the club tie on

Mondays. Meeting took place on a Monday; Ames was wearing the Commonwealth tie.

Godfrey Evans and Douglas Wright, with the MCC in Australia, are members of the Hoppers' Club, but they have a privately arranged truce on this matter.

35,000 WATCHED

When the Pakistan hockey team played Holland in Amsterdam recently over 35,000 people watched the game.

The tour resulted in 13 wins and a draw out of 14 matches played in Spain, France, Holland, Belgium and England.

Pakistan captain and right-half Hamidullah Khan Bijrd is remaining behind in this country. He has brought enough money to last him a year and intends to work here and play hockey—probably for Teddington.

But first he will rest for a month. Bijrd estimates that he has already played 150 games this year.

BOXER FOR SALE

Boxing managers who scream their wares across the Atlantic are no novelty—but there seems more than usual urgency in the clamour now being raised on behalf of one Harry Matthews, middle-cum-cruisers-weight from Seattle, Washington.

With no use at all for understatement, Matthews's manager, Jack Hurley, declares that his latest "sensational" is so fearsome that

Jake LaMotta, world middle-weight champion, has twice turned down a sizeable guarantee to fight him... cruiser-weight champion Joey Maxim has been offered £12,000 to defend his title against him in Seattle... and heavy-weight champion (American version) Ezzard Charles can name his own terms for a championship fight next summer.

Claiming 77 wins in 80 appearances, Matthews rate No. 3 to Maxim and Archie Moore in the American cruiser-weight rankings for January—so maybe there is some justification for Hurley's hullabaloo.

I wish, however, he had told me a little more about his "sensational" age. Matthews, it seems, has been boxing these 12 years and more.

£34 FOR SWANS

Henley Regatta stewards are meeting this week, will examine the possibility of increasing the view from the Stewards' Enclosure on the final day.

They need to. So intensive a social occasion has Henley become on this day that rowing men talk of watching the rowing only on the three preceding days. They complain that in spite of the high cost of subscriptions to the Stewards' Enclosure they can see nothing.

These subscriptions last July brought in £11,745, an increase of £1500 over the previous year. Sale of programmes brought £534, and car park takings £1506. All expenses were up slightly, including the cost of removing the swans from the course, which went up by £5 to a total of £34!

FA CUP RESULTS

London, Jan. 11.

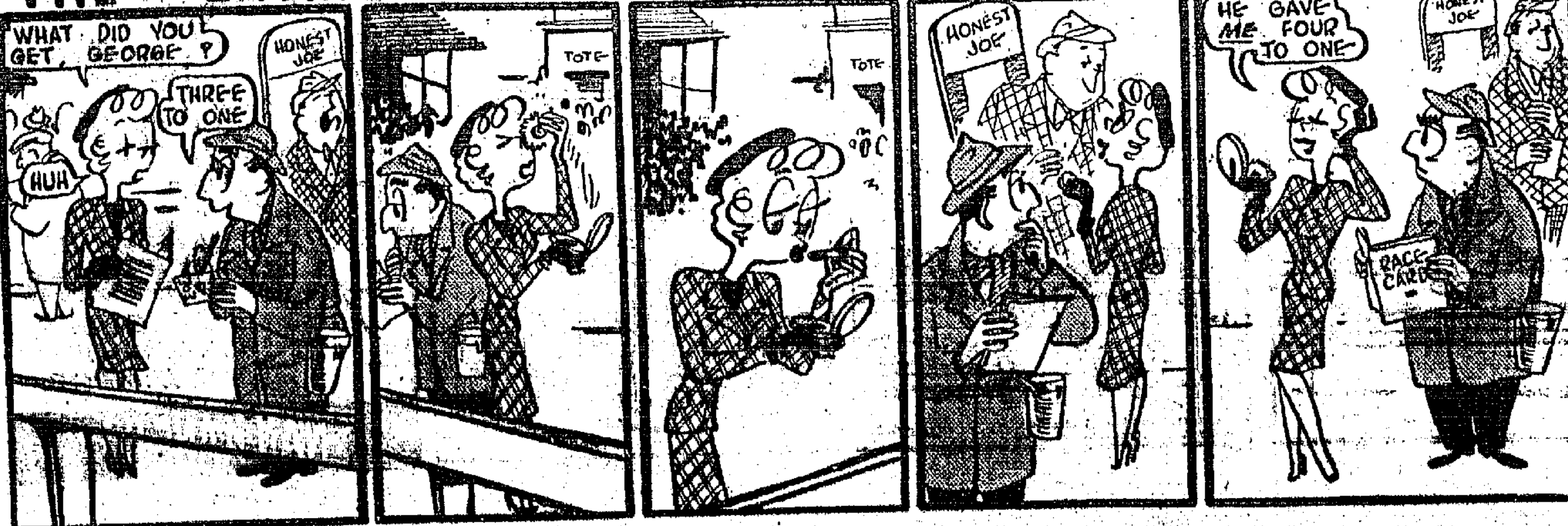
The following were the results of football replays in the third round of the Cup Tie:—

Carlisle United 1 Arsenal 4.

Leyton Orient 3 Norwich City 1.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby



The Churchill Story: 19th Instalment VICTORY AT LAST

NO old cavalryman, least of all Winston Churchill, is content with mere defence.

Glimpses of his peerless war leadership therefore are bound to show his ardour in attack as well as his defiance in defence. Throughout his Premiership he sought to lay Germany low, from the first audacious pinpricks to the mortal blow.

Special Craft

ON June 6, 1940, with all France falling about his ears and isolation and invasion of Britain staring him in the face, Churchill drafted a minute asking Chiefs-of-Staff to propose measures "for a vigorous, enterprising and ceaseless offensive against the whole German-occupied coastline."

In that minute there is the first wartime suggestion of the special craft which, known as LCTs (landing craft, tanks) nosed their way by hundreds on to the Normandy beaches four years later to the day—and bore the means of victory a year after that.

The first suggestion? There was in existence another Churchill minute suggesting bullet-proof barges with a draw-bridge in front which could carry tanks to land, and also concrete barges which could be sunk to form an artificial harbour.

It's date? July 10, 1917.

Ruthlessness

YET Hitler, a corporal at the time this strategic inventiveness was at work, boasted of his intuition.

The ruthlessness Churchill showed in attack, the great risks he took to grapple with the enemy, the way his decision alone swayed the movement of troops and guns, the replacement of admired and well-loved generals, the abandonment of enterprises which had already cost much blood and treasure, the launching of new enterprises the result of which no man could foresee—all these facets of his war leadership take several books to describe, as he has begun to show in his war memoirs, already 400,000 words and not yet complete.

D-Day

HIS Yea or Nay upon which so much depended was never lightly given. It is wrong to picture Churchill glorying in total war and freely handing out total decisions.

Mr Harold Nicolson, a friend who has practically grown up with him, has described watching Churchill on the morning of D-Day.

"His face in those anxious hours was not the face of an insensitive warrior; it was the visage of human anxiousness; it was utterly drained of blood. 'Nor are his decisions as immediate or impulsive as some have supposed; he will pace the room for hours seeking to make up his mind.'"

Forty years earlier Churchill had vividly put on record what he thought about war. "O horrible war," he wrote in "London to Lady Smith" (Odhams Press). "Amazing medley of the glorious and the squalid, the pitiful and the sublime. If modern men of light and leading saw your face closer, simple folk would see it hardly ever."

Churchill has seen war's face closer than most men. Indeed, he has gone out of his way to exchange glares with it.

He, better than most, knew down to the last detail what was involved in the big decisions he made—the ruthless sinking of France's battle fleet, the sacrifice of the Calais garrison, denuding Britain of much-needed tanks so that Egypt might be saved, sending a year later 250 of the very latest tanks through the Mediterranean in a grim race against time, and the enemy's planes and U-boats, the transfer of a victorious desert army to face defeat in Greece, aid to Russia, "unconditional sur-

render" and the Normandy invasion.

"Dingy Object"

AMONG these life-and-death directives he found time to write also little notes asking whether the Admiralty could not afford a new flag instead of the "dingy object" on their masthead, or chiding a pedantically prosy official by returning his minute scrawled with red ink: "This is English up with which I will not put."

Those five years of attack were by no means conducted entirely from Whitehall. His urge to see things for himself was as strong as ever.

His wartime journeys outside Britain totalled 150,000 miles.

He appeared before the desert troops as "Mr Bullfinch." He showed New Yorkers his siren suit. He crossed the Atlantic ten times. He went to Moscow, Ankara, Athens, Algiers, Cairo, Cyprus and Canada. Italy, Iceland.

His Duty

THESE trips were not without hazard. Guy Eden, in his vivid wartime biography "Portrait of Churchill" (Hutchinson) reports that statesmen urged Mrs Churchill to try to stop his flying in bad weather.

Her eyes filled with tears but she replied proudly "Lots of young men are at this moment risking their lives for the cause. Winston will do his duty whatever happens. It is not for me to over-persuade him."

On some trips he took with him a heavy pistol—"I'll take a Hun with me, anyway," he used to say.

From one trip he nearly failed to come back.

After meeting Stalin in Teheran in 1943 he fell ill with pneumonia and for several days fought for his life in a sun-bathed villa on the Bay of Tunis.

Britain never knew how desperately ill he was. "If this is the end," he said as he gasped for breath, "it is fitting it should be within sight of Carthage."

Unenviable Task

HE still insisted on seeing official papers. Guy Eden has a good story of Cabinet Ministers politely declining the unenviable task of trying to stop Churchill working on his sick bed.

Finally Brendan Bracken, then Minister of Information, agreed to have a shot.

He walked into the room and said bluntly, "You are going to die... You can either live in the interests of your country or you can die a martyr to your red boxes."

"You go to hell!" said an astonished Churchill—but he sent the red boxes away and took things carefully for a time.

His family, in their several ways, exemplified what every patriotic British family did in those stirring days.

Mrs Churchill, so often the graceful foil to the thrusting, inquiring V-signing Churchill, worked hard at many good causes, but at none harder than for her Aid To Russia fund which, in four years, raised the immense sum of £8,000,000 for medical supplies.

At Harrow

WHEN was Churchill happiest in those days? One place where he certainly appeared to throw off the cares of office and relax freely was at his old school.

He went back Harrow regularly each year during the war to take part in the school sing-song in Speech Hall.

There beating time with his hands on his knees, he sang the old songs, and when some boys forgot the third verse of "Forty Years On" he sang it for them in a gusty solo.

And when was he (unhappiest? Probably when he heard, over the phone at his bedside, that the battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse had been sunk by the Japanese.

"I was thankful to be alone," he wrote in "The Grand Alliance" (Cassell and Co). "In all the war I never received a more direct shock... As I turned over and twisted in bed the full horror of the news sank in upon me."

Cautious Note

BUT, whether the news was good or bad, he squared his shoulders in the House to break it, and although at times there was bitter criticism of his handling of the nation's affairs there was never, for a moment, any likelihood of his being supplanted.

Even when things were going very well indeed Churchill managed to strike a cautious note which kept the nation on its toes.

Within a few days of using the words "brilliant prospect" about one action he apologised to the House for his wording and asked instead for the acceptance of "the mellow light of victory."

Alamein he described as not the end, not even the beginning of the end—but "perhaps the end of the beginning."

But the end came at last. There was for him an hysterical welcome in liberated Paris, and a more phlegmatic but no less affectionate one from the troops on the banks of the Rhine, as he made V-signs from an armoured car and crossed the river like a conqueror to eat a sandwich lunch with Montgomery in a shattered Rhineland village.

What famous Churchillian remark, people wonder, did he make when he realised the end had come? Surely there was a brief, but historic and immortal statement.

There was not. Churchill's first remark on the outbreak of war is reported to have been a cheery reference to the air-raid siren which immediately followed the radio news that war was declared—"You've got to hand it to the blighter—he's punctual."

"Very Interesting"

SIMILARLY his comment when at Chequers he heard that Himmler had offered to surrender unconditionally is not likely to reach the history books. It was: "This is very interesting."

Come what may, VE-Day must stand as the climax of the Churchill Story. At that point in time, for the man who had devised the means of victory, his life saga, rich in themes, varied in success and failure, reached its topmost pinnacle.

To this victorious moment his strange destiny had marched since that November day 70 years earlier when, in the home of brilliant ancestors, he had first gulped greedily at life.

Shall we therefore now leave the spotlight on him?

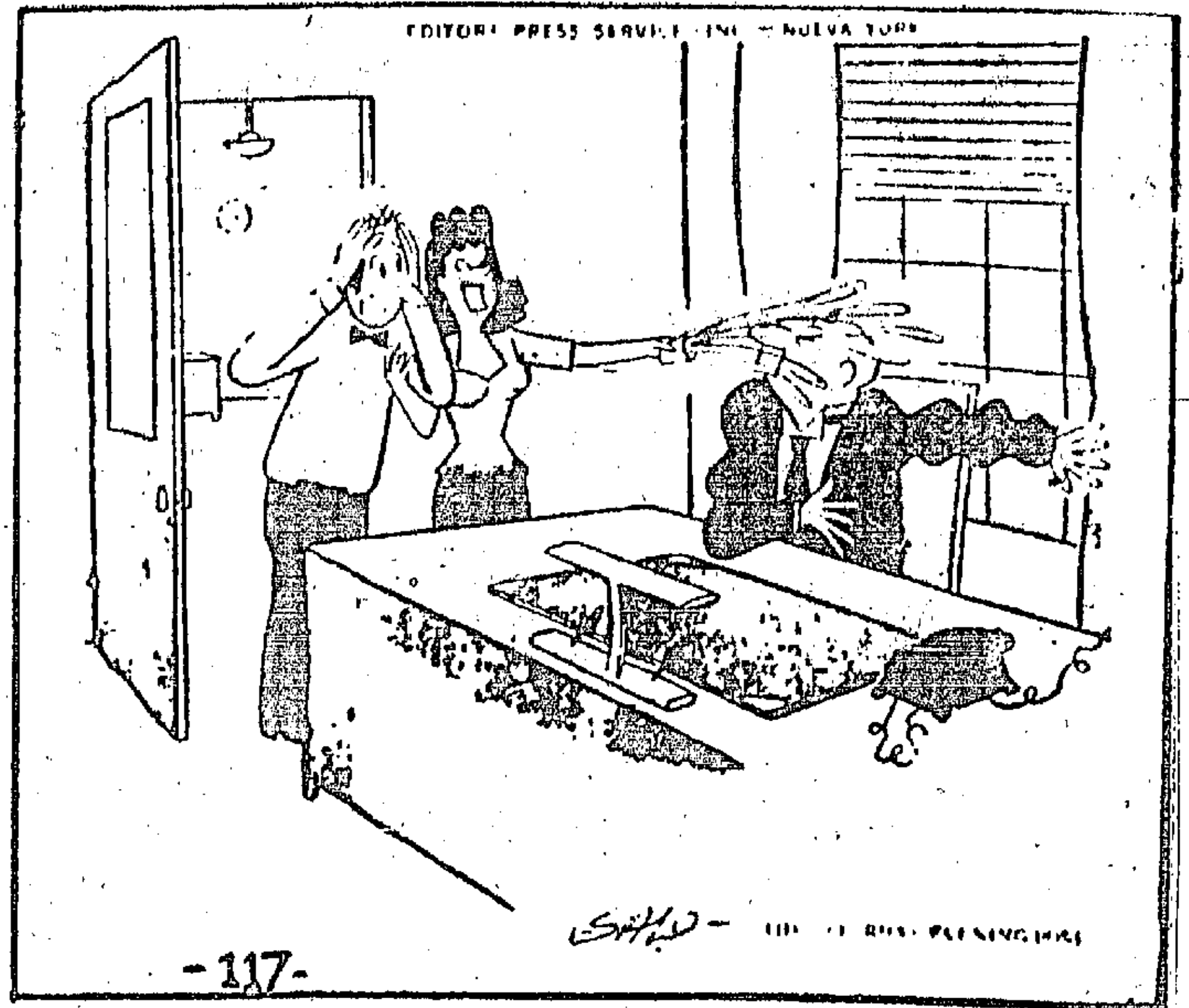
May 8, 1945

IT is May 8, 1945. He hurries to the House of Commons—"the only thing of which Winston is afraid" they say of him—and smiles through his tears as members stand on benches, wave order papers and behave in most un-Parliamentary fashion to cheer him.

He leads them with solemn face and bent head to St Margaret's to give thanks for the victory. His face still tear-stained, he drives to the Palace, slowly because the shouting grasping crowds press round his car.

There between his King and Queen, with the Princesses waving to a sea of faces, he stands in that familiar black suit with unkempt bow-tie and ornate watch-chain slung across his ample girth.

He does not wave. But just once he bows very low to the



"Mr Flavel, here, of the shipping department, has asked me to marry him and I don't need your old job any more — I quit!"

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

US Silk Import Increasing

New York, Jan. 11. Final figures from the American Silk Council showed that 1950 raw silk imports totalled 71,412 bales, compared with 29,690 bales in 1949. In December 5,317 bales were received, including 4,823 from Japan, 1,008 from China and 121 from Italy. Stocks on hand on Dec. 31, 1950 totalled 11,587 bales with another 838 bales on the pier. Estimated deliveries of raw silk during 1950 including re-exports amounted to 67,214 bales, compared with 36,551 bales in 1949. — United Press.

London Rubber Market

London, Jan. 11. Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:
No. 1 rubber (in cents per lb.)—
March 58 1/4-3/4
April/June 56 1/4-1/2
July/September 52 1/2-53
October/December 49 1/4-1/2
—United Press.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South

North-South game

N. J 10 9 3

A Q 7 4 2

8 7 5 3

W. 4

A Q 10 9 8 3 6 5 2

10 8

Q J 10 2

S. A K Q 8 7

K J 7 5

9 3

A K

This slam in a match-pointed duplicate pairs contest was easily reached after South had bid One Spade, West Two Hearts and North Three Spades, followed by cue bids of Four Clubs by South and Four Diamonds by North. If South now bid Four Spades, North could show his void in Hearts, enabling South to bid Six Spades with confidence.

West led ♠ Q and the play for 12 tricks was a simple cross-ruff. A few declarers, however, tried for an overtrick and top score by finessing ♠ Q at trick 2. East won and, realising the position, returned a trump. It was now impossible to set up the Dummy by establishing Diamonds or to make enough tricks on a cross-ruff, and South suffered an ignominious defeat.

London Express Service

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 11. The diminishing fears of immediate price control action and the strength in the stock market combined to send cotton futures sharply higher in the last half-hour. The final trading carried nearby March contract to 44.18 cents a pound, the highest level in eight years in the history of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The background factors in aiding the rally included the rumour that the E.C.A. shortly would allow cotton purchase to Spain, this followed the Announcement Agency had granted \$1,000,000 credit to Australia with contracting to begin on January 17, also traders understood that the country by country breakdown of the remaining 600,000 bales of cotton for export would be announced on Friday.

The market opened up 11 to 20 points and closed up 6 to 34 points. Prices closed today as follows:

Spot 44.20
March (1951) 44.10-44.12
May 43.66-43.68
July 43.24-43.30
October 40.22-40.25
December 39.31
March (1952) 39.65
May 39.40
—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Closing rate January 11
Spot 44.15
March (1951) 44.10-44.11
May 43.64-43.66
July 43.18
October 40.23
December 39.79
March (1952) 39.64 bid
May 39.34 bid
—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Jan. 11. The tin market had a firm and active morning session today. Turnover was 210 tons, including 125 tons for cash.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:
Spot tin, buyer 1,275
Spot tin, seller 1,280
Business done at 1,275-2,250
Three-months tin, buyer 1,265
Three-months tin, seller 1,270
Business done at 1,275-1,265
Settlement 1,275
—United Press.

New York Rubber

New York, Jan. 11. Rubber futures closed today 175 to 205 points lower, with sales totalling only 3 contracts. Prices closed today as follows:
Spot 70
May 64.00 nominal
July 63.00
—United Press.

multitudinous Britons who shout his name far below. An hour later, from the balcony of the Ministry of Health in Whitehall, he greets the crowds again. "It is your victory," he said. (Conclusion: Monday.)

JAPAN PEACE TREATY ISSUE

Asian Suggestion For A General Conference Opportunity For A Contact With Peking Regime

New York, Jan. 11.

Asiatic diplomatic sources expressed hope on Thursday that a general conference on the Japanese peace treaty be held instead of arrangements for a series of separate agreements, as reportedly proposed by the United States.

These sources said: "The former procedure may afford a chance to negotiate with Communist China on the whole pattern of Far Eastern issues."

These sources speculated that even in the event of failure of the United Nations to arrange for full-fledged discussions with Red China as a corollary to a possible Korean cease-fire, the opportunity to sit at a conference table with Peking representatives may arise at the occasion of Japanese treaty talks.

Any decisions to give up the idea of a general Japanese conference plus the negligible likelihood of the success of United Nations mediators to come to terms with Peking over Korea, would eliminate any possibility of real contact between Red China and the Western world.

The risk that Russia would use such a conference as a propaganda forum would be small compared to the political gains that might arise from a debate with Peking representatives.

These speculations were the result of indications that Chinese Communist participation in the discussions of a Japanese peace treaty may be agreed upon by the Western powers.

The suggestion that Peking be given a choice in the matter originated at the Commonwealth conference in London on Tuesday, and these diplomats were encouraged by signs that the United States took no immediate steps to bar Peking's participation. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, at his Press conference on Wednesday, merely said that he had no official knowledge of such reports, emanating from London.

OPEN DOOR

These sources said Peking's participation in the treaty talks need not signify its recognition by either the United States or the United Nations. They said that, should the United Nations' peace-making efforts in Korea fail now, the possibility of a conference on Japan may provide an open door for an exchange of views with Peking, and may lead to discussions on other Far Eastern problems.

The Japanese peace discussions could easily provide an excuse for a discussion of other Far Eastern issues since the United States' seven-point memorandum, which is serving as a basis for consultations among members of the Allied Far Eastern Commission, covers such questions as Formosa and Japanese rearmament.

One source ventured what he termed a personal guess that the Korean problem itself could possibly be solved through the Japanese peace treaty conversations since the question of Formosa has been brought by the Chinese Communists into the Korean issue as one of the conditions for a settlement of the Korean war.

Asiatic diplomats—many of whom represent nations of the British Commonwealth—pointed out, however, that acceptance by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference and by the Philippines of the United States idea formulated in the Note to the Soviet Union last December to go ahead with the peace talks even if Russia refuses to participate, does not signify acceptance of the American specific proposals.

Only Britain, India and Russia—the latter in the negative—have formally replied to the United States memorandum,

and it is expected that considerable argument would arise over the American decision not to place restrictions on Japanese rearmament as well as over the United States ideas concerning Formosa, Okinawa, the Pescadores and southern Sakhalin.

Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines are said to have misgivings about rearming Japan.

Commenting on the suggestion to invite Communist China to the treaty conference, the New York Times said editorially on Wednesday that "any plan based on such a contingency can only be stillborn." But Asiatic sources stressed that it is never too late to revert to the procedure of separate treaties should Peking use the opportunity for propaganda or for voicing unacceptable terms. —United Press.

REPLY TO RUSSIAN PROPOSALS

London, Jan. 11.

Britain will give to Washington her comments before the week-end on the United States draft for the three power reply to the latest Moscow note on a further meeting of Foreign Ministers, according to informed quarters here.

The general lines of the American draft, which asks for clarification of the Soviet proposals, particularly on their attitude to a discussion of Far Eastern problems, have British approval, it is understood.

The actual preparation of an agreed text of the note is still expected here to be done in Washington. The responsible British diplomat is the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Oliver Franks.

It is understood that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers are being shown the United States draft and will be told of the British comments.

The three power exchanges with Moscow on a meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council tie in closely at the present stage with the work of the Commonwealth conference in London. —Reuter.

Soviet Minister Dead

Moscow, Jan. 11.

The death was announced here on Thursday of Nikolai Georgevich Naumov, 49, Soviet Vice-Minister of Agriculture, and Major-General Andrei Yakovlevich Terebin, 49, chief of the Soviet Army's Central Hospital.

Naumov directed Russia's elaborate rural electrification programme. —United Press.

TRUMAN TO SEND MORE TROOPS?

Washington, Jan. 11.

President Truman, at a Press conference today, reasserted his authority to send United States troops to any place in the world without consulting the Congress.

President Truman said that more troops might be sent to Europe to join forces to be commanded by General Dwight Eisenhower. In general, he said, he would consult the Congress about sending troops abroad, particularly if this is necessary for the defence of any members of the Atlantic Pact, but he might send troops to Germany in an emergency without consulting the Congress. Moreover, he explained that he is also Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces.

Mr Truman said the Congress tries to restrict the use of United States soldiers by cutting down appropriations. He also said his Administration has no intention of abandoning the "Fair Deal and the Democratic platform." —United Press.

Washington In The Dark

Washington, Jan. 11.

The State Department spokesman, Michael McDermott, said today that the United States Government is in the dark about a number of reported developments around the world.

He said: 1. The United States has heard nothing or reported Commonwealth suggestions that the United States and Communist China hold high-level peace talks to try to settle their differences.

2. Reports from London that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru plans to visit the United States after the Commonwealth Conference are "news to us."

3. He had never heard any indication that Spain might be trying to line up some sort of Mediterranean pact as was reported in some sections of the Press on Thursday. He said, "We know nothing on that." —United Press.

Gaitskell Off To Paris

London, Jan. 11.

Mr Hugh Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, left here by air today for Paris to attend a meeting of the Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

A Treasury official said he would be away for a few days. —Reuter.



These couples are skating gaily through the Swiss Ice Palace in Jungfrauoch, Switzerland. The world's most unusual skating rink is located some 70 feet below the surface of a glacier and the unique Palace and its fixtures have all been carved out of the glittering glacier.

French Successes In Tonkin Drive

Saigon, Jan. 11.

Many Vietminh insurgents were taken prisoner today in local operations within the French-held perimeter in Tonkin, tonight's military communique said.

These operations, which were continuing, followed Vietminh attacks last night at three points within the perimeter in the Baoninh area of the Red River delta.

Two French posts came under fire from Vietminh mortars and automatic weapons.

French aircraft attacked Vietminh forces northwest of Phoyen, about 40 kilometres northwest of Hanoi. Many Vietminh soldiers came over to the French side in the Hue sector of central Annam, where clearing operations are continuing.

North of Hue a Vietminh political commissar and a group leader surrendered with their weapons, the communique said.

In the south the Vietminh lost three killed, four prisoners and five wounded in a clash southwest of Phanrang and in the plateau country Commandos of local mountaineers raided and ambushed Vietminh forces.

Posts manned by members of the Hoahao religious sect, east and northeast of Longxuyen, 150 kilometres southwest of Saigon, were attacked for an hour and a half by Vietminh forces, estimated at about 100 strong on Jan 9 but they were forced to withdraw leaving behind five killed and 15 wounded.

The Vietminh lost 31 killed, 12 wounded and 17 prisoners in mopping up operations by French and Vietnamese troops in the area of Oantho, 120 kilometres southwest of Saigon, Gocong and Mocay. —Reuter.

Ilse Koch Throws Fit In Court

Augsburg, Jan. 11.

Ilse Koch, "red witch" of Buchenwald, threw a fit just as the public prosecutor was about to demand punishment for her in his summing up here today. "Carry her out as they carried out the dead men of Buchenwald," the judge boomed.

Two policemen lifted her up, chair and all, and swept her out of the court amid thunderous applause of the public, many of whom were old concentration camp inmates.

The prosecutor demanded life imprisonment for Koch. —Reuter.

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